

## 51809 to 51823—Continued.

importance on account of its yield of the transparent dammar resin extensively used for varnish. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 161.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51129.

51816. *DEGUELLIA MICROPHYLLA* (Miquel) Valet. Fabaceæ.

A tall tree, native to Sumatra and Java, with pinnate leaves and dense, erect, axillary panicles of violet-colored flowers. Of possible value as a shade tree for coffee plantations. (Adapted from *Icones Bogorienses, Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg*, vol. 2, pl. 129.)

51817. *ELAEOCARPUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS* Blume. Elæocarpaceæ.

A tree native to Buitenzorg Province, with oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, serrulate leaves and short, axillary racemes of showy flowers. The fruits are globular. (Adapted from *Blume, Bijdragen tot de Flora van Nederlandsch Indië*, p. 120.)

51818. *EUSIDEROXYLON ZWAGERI* Teijsm. and Binn. Lauraceæ.

A large tree with wrinkled reddish bark and reddish tomentose young branches. The coriaceous oblong-elliptic leaves are shining above and glabrous below except for puberulent veins. The oblong-ovate drupes are borne in panicles. (Adapted from *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië*, vol. 25, p. 292.)

51819. *MIMUSOPS ELENGI* L. Sapotaceæ.

A tree native to Ceylon. The bark is used in native medicine for decaying gums and also for snake bite. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 596.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41809.

51820. *MIMUSOPS KAUKI* L. Sapotaceæ.

"Most of the Straits islands are covered with a valuable tree, the *Mimusops kauki*, the fruit of which is sweet and highly nutritious. In some islands the inhabitants subsist chiefly on it during one season of the year. The *Mimusops* grows on the mainland of the Greater and Lesser Daudai. The fruit is dried in the sun and strung for use in seasons of scarcity. Its shape and sweetness have occasioned the misnomer of 'date' among the whites." (*Gill, A Visit to New Guinea*, p. 201.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48011.

51821. *PTEROCARPUS INDICUS* Willd. Fabaceæ.

Padouk.

A large forest tree with drooping branches, the trunk often being provided with broad buttresses. The leaves, 8 to 10 inches long, are composed of five to nine ovate leaflets 2 to 4 inches long. The standard and wings of the yellow papilionaceous flowers are fringed on the margins. The tree has been introduced as a shade tree in many tropical localities. Cups are made of the beautiful flesh-tinted wood, which turn water yellow, orange, and finally blue. The valuable timber and cabinet wood furnished by this tree shows pale red lines of growth and large conspicuous pores. (Adapted from *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1915, p. 271.)

51822. *PTERYGOTA ALATA* (Roxb.) R. Br. Sterculiaceæ.  
(*Sterculia alata* Roxb.)

A large tree of the western peninsula, Sylhet, Chittagong, Pegu, and Martaban, down to Tenasserim. It is found also on the Andaman Islands. The winged seeds are sometimes eaten by the natives of Burma. They are used in Sylhet as a cheap substitute for opium. The yellowish white wood is light, coarsely fibrous, and perishable. (Adapted from *Watt, Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, pt. 3, p. 360.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 26938.

51823. *TOONA SINENSIS* (Juss.) Roemer. Meliaceæ.  
(*Cedrela sinensis* Juss.)

"One of our best low-growing, ornamental trees. It is said to attain a height of 70 feet in China, but the tallest I have seen in this country (at Philadelphia) is not over 40 feet. It is a comparatively rare tree on account of the difficulty in securing seed, the trees only flowering occa-